Glasgow Naturalist. 2002. Volume 24. Part 1. Pages 93-103

# SHORT NOTES

Glasgow Naturalist. 2002. Vol 24. Part 1. 93

## PILL MILLIPEDE *GLOMERIS MARGINATA* ON JURA

**Glyn M. Collis & V. Dawn Collis**
Brookside House, Fosse Way, Moreton Morrell, Warwick, CV35 9DF.

The Pill Millipede *Glomeris marginata* (Villers) is common and widespread in England, Wales and Ireland, extending to Southern Scotland. It is well known for its habit of rolling into a ball in a manner similar to the Pill Woodlouse *Armadillidium vulgare* (Latreille).

Blower (1985) reports that it is not recorded north of the firths of Clyde and Forth except for one record from Wester Ross (VC 105). This record is presumably unverified since an updated distribution map recently published by the British Myriapod Group *(Newsletter number 32, Spring 2000)*, indicates no records north of the Clyde-Forth line. Mr Blower's records are included in the database from which this map is derived. The only record shown from a Scottish Island is a single 10km square on Arran (Hancock, 1991).

In July 2000 we found *G. marginata* at two sites on the Isle of Jura. One record was from a garden in Craighouse, NR526671, the principal settlement on Jura. The garden was not one that has received much attention other than a regularly mown lawn and some basic tidying. The range of garden plants was small although there were some well-established Fuchsias plus other shrubs. *G. marginata* was found among old garden rubbish under the shrubs.

The other site was low moorland, about 100m from the sea at McDougall's Bay NR443680, not close to human habitation but beside a loop of road that was abandoned when the "main" road was straightened. A short stretch of mortared wall bordered the old road where it crossed a burn, and *G. marginata* was found among rubble at the base of this wall.

**References**

Blower, J. G. (1985). Millipedes. *Synopses of the British Fauna* (new series) No. 35. The Linnean Society and the Estuarine and Brackish-Water Sciences Association, London.

Hancock, E.G. (1991). Pill Millipede on Arran. *Glasgow Naturalist* 22, 84-85.

Glasgow Naturalist. 2002. Vol 24. Part 1. 93

## *PLATYARTHRUS HOFFMANSEGGI* IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT (VC 73)

**V. Dawn Collis & Glyn M. Collis**
Brookside House, Fosse Way, Moreton Morrell, Warwick, CV35 9DF.

*Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi* Brandt is a small blind white woodlouse, well known as an inhabitant of ants' nests in southern Britain. In Harding & Sutton (1985) the only Scottish site recorded for this species is Inverkeithing, Fife (VC 85), with recent records from the same locality where it was found at the turn of the last century by Evans (1900).

On 24th October 1999 *P. hoffmanseggi* was found by us in a nest of yellow ants under a stone on coastal grassland at Knockbrex NX578498. With a favourable climate, the Solway coast is known to support a number of species that generally have a southerly distribution in Britain, including woodlice of the genus *Armadillidium* (Harding, 1975). We found *Armadillidium vulgare* (Latreille) at Knockbrex just a few metres away from the *P. hoffmanseggi* site.

**References**

Evans, G. (1900). *Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi* Brandt in Fife. *Annals of Scottish Natural History* 35, 186.

Harding, P.T. (1975). *Armadillidium* in South-west Scotland. *Glasgow Naturalist* 19 (3), 175-177.

Harding, P.T. & Sutton, S.L. (1985). *Woodlice in Britain and Ireland*. Institute of Terrestial Ecology, Huntingdon.

Glasgow Naturalist. 2002. Vol 24. Part 1. 93-94

## LIME TREE *(TILIA SPP.)* REGENERATION 2001

**R.K.S. Gray**
"Langdale", 6 Prince Albert Road, Glasgow Gl2 9JX

Previous papers in this Journal have drawn attention to the phenomenon of regeneration of lime trees by seed. Readers will therefore be aware that we are near the northern limit of such natural regeneration in these islands and that consequently its occurrence is worthy of record.

They will also realise that naturally occurring lime trees in this country are either large leaved (*T. platyphyios),* small leaved *(T. cordata)* or common *(T. x europaea)* and that successful fertilisation of the small leaved lime is more temperature sensitive than that of the other two. Also it is important to realise that a suitable temperature at the time of fertilisation is not the only factor that determines successful fertilisation and subsequent germination of lime trees.

The monthly mean temperature maxima for July and August of 1999 were $19.9^0$C and 19. $1^0$C respectively. The summer temperatures 1.5 years before germination are considered to be critical in determining fertilisation and subsequent germination of lime seed. The 2001 numbers for *T platyphylos* and *T x europaea* are comparable to those of 1999 when the corresponding 1997 temperature figures were 20.3 and $21.6^0$C. These increased amounts of lime regeneration at these latitudes are in keeping with the general trend of climatic warming. Regeneration has been observed in Glasgow's West End at the time of writing in April 2002 and a report has been received of regeneration in Milngavie. Observations have also been made of a few survivors in addition to those collated below. Readers are requested to forward information about observations they make to R. Gray.